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Contents for Week of November 6, 1933. Vol. XII. No. 18.

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NO "COLD FEET" IN THIS HOSIERY MILL

Steam-heated, aluminum forms are used to iron and dry newly-knitted socks and anklets in an Anniston, Alabama, factory. Textiles and Allied Products comprise one of the largest and most important members of the Blue Eagle's brood (See Bulletin No. 1).

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

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The Blue Eagle Flies Over Strange Industries

DO you know how your neighbor makes a living?

Does he twist pretzel dough into fantastic shapes, gum labels, liquefy gas, or make rings for hogs' noses?

Strange jobs these to the average man; but many others just as strange are found behind the walls of factories in American cities and towns, as revealed by the list of applicants for the Blue Eagle at Washington.

Viscose Extrusion and Compound Air

Perusing the most recent NRA (National Recovery Administration) list, one might be stumped by the "viscose extrusion" and "transparent materials converters" industries which, with the drinking straw, newsprint, and soda pulp industries, appear under the classification Paper and Allied Products.

Then there is the "compound air industry" which NRA staffmen insist upon placing under Machinery with oil and gas separator, stoker, diamond core drill, lightning rod, and fire extinguisher manufacturing.

Wood products ranging from toothpicks to telegraph poles and railroad ties, are to be found inside the doors of industries which have asked for codes under Forest Products. They include the fabricating of wood heels, mop sticks, ash shovels, wooden insular pins (whatever they may be), and ready-cut-houses.

The preparation of anti-hog cholera serum appears in the Chemicals, Drugs and Paints list with industries producing such other products as shoe polish, disinfectant, sulphonated oil, dry colors, and animal glue.

Do You Know the "Throwing Industry"

There is nothing strange about the manufacture of boots, shoes and saddlery, nor about the fact that they are listed under Leather and Leather Products; but how many non-technical readers know of the box-toe, pasted-shoe-shank, leather-board, stitch-down-shoe, and theatrical dance footwear industries?

Nor is there anything strange about tablecloth and handkerchief manufacturing, listed under Textiles. But they have some strange bedfellows among the code applicants in the button hole, balata belting, throwing, wadding, and shoulder pad industries.

The hog ring maker, glancing over the NRA list, finds his industry mingling with those turning out leadhead nails, corset steel, ring travelers, steel posture chairs, kalamein, ash cans, and chucks; while the rock crushing industry belongs to the same group as those producing fresh water pearl buttons, feldspar grinders, and vitreous enameled ware.

Chilled Wheels and Burial Insurance

Do you ride on chilled-car wheels? Whether you do or not, there is a chilled-car-wheel industry that has applied for a code. That industry is listed among Transportation Industries which include also companies that "haul for car loading," organizations that rent funeral vehicles and ambulances, and industries employed in ship-breaking.

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Photograph from Maj. Richard Field

CANADA'S "MOUNTIES" PATROL EVEN THE ROVING INDIAN VILLAGES OF THE FAR NORTH

For a few weeks each summer the Lower Athabaska Indians forsake their cabins, copied after white men's homes, and take to tent and tepee, like their fathers of old. But the long arm of the red-coated trooper meets this problem as it does dozens of others, maintaining peace and order over thousands of square miles of wilderness, thinly populated with Indians, Eskimos, and fur trappers of many nationalities (See Bulletin No. 3).

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Kyoto, "Eternal City" of Japan

EFFORTS of modern Japanese architects to reproduce the famous "nightingale floors" of Kyoto temples call attention to the Japanese "Eternal City," which contrasts so sharply with the busy industrial centers that surround it in the Empire of the Rising Sun.

The "nightingale floors," or "uguisubari" in Japanese, were laid centuries ago in the Jodo Temple, Nijo castle, and other famous edifices of Kyoto. When walked upon they give "a soft and rather musical sound, suggesting the drowsy twittering of young birds."

One explanation for this curious effect is that they served as a warning against spies and intruders, but it seems more likely that their chief purpose was to add to the charm and artistry of beautiful buildings in a city noted for its highly-developed cultural life.

Where Emperors Are Crowned

In addition to being a center of culture, Kyoto was also the stronghold of ancient Japan. Here was the residence of the Mikado when Charlemagne went riding through barbaric Europe. Here Japan's Emperors are still crowned, and to Kyoto they are brought after death to rest beside their royal ancestors. What Jerusalem signifies to the Jewish world and Rome to the Latins, Kyoto means to Nippon. It is the focus of history, the center of religion, the seat of learning, and the patron city of art.

Kyoto has the grace that accompanies age and aristocracy. Its streets are wide. Temples look down on it from the encircling hills. The emperor and court have gone to modern Tokyo, but the many artist colonies which former emperors planted remain in Kyoto. Fine pottery (cloisonné), silk, weaving, dyeing, and painting are the pride of the city. Nothing is old in Kyoto unless it has survived three centuries.

"Modern" Kyoto was laid out according to imperial decree in the year 794 A. D. and was the emperor's place of residence until the royal family moved to Tokyo, the present capital, in 1869. Following the example set by the Chinese Tang emperors in planning their capital, the Japanese city builders laid out Kyoto in squares, nine long, straight streets running in either direction, cutting each other at right angles. This plan has been somewhat altered by fires and rebuilding.

Temples and Tea Houses

Midway through the city runs the rocky bed of the Kamogawa, or "Duck River" and on three sides rise ragged hills, covered with pine and maple, from which peep historic temples and inviting tea houses. Away on the plain to the south lies the busy manufacturing district of Osaka.

The Gosho, or old Imperial Palace, belies its name, for it was completely rebuilt after a fire in 1854. It is a group of one-storied buildings set in gardens of the best Japanese landscape style, the whole covering twenty-eight acres. Entering by the "Gate of the Honorable Kitchen" the visitor, after leaving his shoes, wanders through one hall after another, bare of furniture but decorated in the golden lacquer of Japan's most noted artists.

Nijo castle has stone walls, a moat, and curved eaves, like the oriental palaces of dreams. It was the residence of the Shoguns when those ministers were more powerful than the emperors in whose name they ruled.

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Miscellaneous Industries on the NRA list are just as varied as the title suggests. Here are classified: hotels, clubs and theaters, punch-board makers, burial insurance companies, cemeteries, and chiropractors.

Artificial flower and feather makers, and producers of dog foods, pencil slats, curled hair, lava products, covered buttons, tackle blocks, smoking pipes, cement guns, venetian blinds, and hardwood crutches also appear; as do owners of burlesque shows, toll bridges, radio stations, parking lots, and bowling alleys.

Note: The series of illustrated American State and City articles being published in the *National Geographic Magazine* gives a cross-section of American industry, describing many of those now listed under the Blue Eagle. Copies of the *National Geographic Magazine* may be consulted in the bound volumes of your school or public library, or they may be secured direct from the Washington, D. C. headquarters of the National Geographic Society.

The following have been published to date:

Alabama	December, 1931	New Jersey	May, 1933
Arizona	January, 1929	New York City	November, 1930
California	June, 1929	New York State	November, 1933
Colorado	July, 1932	North Carolina	May, 1926
Florida	January, 1930	Ohio	May, 1932
Georgia	September, 1926	Pennsylvania	May, 1919
Illinois	May, 1931	Philadelphia	December, 1932
Louisiana	April, 1930	San Francisco	April, 1932
Maryland	February, 1927	Texas	June, 1928
Massachusetts	April, 1923; March, 1920	Vermont	March, 1927
Michigan	March, 1928	Virginia	April, 1929
Missouri	April, 1923	Washington, D. C.	November, 1931
New Hampshire	September, 1931	Washington State	February, 1933

Bulletin No. 1, November 6, 1933.

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NOT PILES OF GIGANTIC COOKIES, BUT GRINDSTONES

The Stone Grinding Wheel business is only one of scores and scores of little-known industries listed under the Blue Eagle of the NRA. A scene in a quarry near Marietta, Ohio.

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Canada's "Mounties" Sixty Years Old

CANADA'S romantic and busy police force—the Royal Canadian Mounted Police—is observing, this year, its sixtieth birthday. A band of men, small in number, but strong in courage, experience, and hard training, have kept law and order over a vast territory, reaching from the great plains north into the Yukon, and across the Arctic to Hudson Bay and Baffin Island.

In 1870, when Canada gained control over the unexplored lands of the great Northwest, it faced the problem of protecting pioneer settlers. Warfare between powerful Indian tribes roaming the plains checked the westward march of the white man. Whiskey runners whose "fire water" crazed the Indians also disturbed the peaceful progress of settlers.

Why "Mounties" Were Organized

It was in answer to the need for curbing these unruly elements that the North West Mounted Police was organized in 1873 at Stone Fort, just south of Lake Winnipeg. A bulletin issued to the first recruits stated that "the government will make use of any person connected with the Force at any work that may be considered desirable." The government has kept this promise through the years.

After only a year's training 300 members of the Police marched across 2,000 miles of unknown territory, restoring law and order from the Red River to the Rocky Mountains. Treaties were made with the Indians, horse stealers and murderers brought to swift justice, and Fort Whoop-Up, stronghold of whiskey traders, raided.

Winter caught the "Mounties" before they could make a return march, so a permanent camp was set up at Macleod, oldest town in southern Alberta. Calgary, another fort which they founded that year, has grown to be one of the most important towns of western Canada.

Central Station on "Pile o' Bones Creek"

As the work of the Force increased it became evident that a central station was a necessity. A strip of prairie along "Pile o' Bones Creek" was selected and named Regina. For over half a century Regina served as headquarters for the North West Mounted Police. It was also for years the capital of the North West Territories; and to-day, as the capital of Saskatchewan, is one of the chief industrial centers of middle western Canada, with a population of over 40,000.

The Klondike Gold Rush of '98 brought a new emergency. Dawson grew up over night, a stampede town with the usual number of saloons, dance halls, and gambling houses. It promised soon to rival Skagway, then controlled by "Soapy Smith" and his gang, who robbed tenderfeet and miners with equal success.

A Yukon post was promptly established by the North West Mounted Police, and Dawson speedily transformed into a law-abiding town. A detachment was stationed at Shilkoot Pass and White Pass, two main gateways through which prospectors thronged, and the lawless soon learned to leave their revolvers behind. Month after month millions in gold were convoyed and never a dollar lost.

The Force was "knighted" in 1904 for its services in the Boer War, becoming the Royal North West Mounted Police. In 1920, when its work was extended to cover enforcement of federal authority throughout the Dominion, and all laws in the Yukon, North West Territory, and Dominion Parks, the title was changed to Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

To-day the Mounted Police patrol Canada's last great frontier, the chain of

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With the rival courts of Shogun and emperor as patrons, art early flourished in Kyoto. Workers in bronze and ivory, artists in brocades and crepes, skilled embroiderers, and makers of damascene and cloisonné flocked to the capital. Possibly because of this early start it is in Kyoto that the finest examples of Japanese artistry are to be seen; and workers there are said to be least touched by the commercialism of modern, large-scale production.

Many artists work in their own homes and sell only by appointment. A buyer is introduced, sips tea with the proprietor, discusses the weather and joys of his tour, then sees a few objects of art brought from their boxes, and at last emerges triumphant with a cloisonné vase, or damascene cigarette case.

The clear waters of the Kamogawa River are said to be without rival in the matter of setting bright-colored silk dyes. Kimonos of Kyoto Geisha girls are noted for their vivid coloring. On festival days the streets become gay flower gardens.

Note: Classes preparing project or unit assignments about Japan will find the following timely articles helpful: "Japan, Child of the World's Old Age," and "Motor Trails in Japan," *National Geographic Magazine*, March, 1933; "Tokyo To-day," February, 1932; "The First Airship Flight Around the World," June, 1930; "Some Impressions of 150,000 Miles of Travel," May, 1930; "Sakurajima, Japan's Greatest Volcanic Eruption," April, 1924; "The Empire of the Risen Sun," and "How the Earth Telegraphed Its Tokyo Quake to Washington," October, 1923; "Some Aspects of Rural Japan," September, 1922; "The Geography of Japan," July, 1921; and "The Making of a Japanese Newspaper," October, 1920.

Bulletin No. 2, November 6, 1933.

© *Herbert G. Ponting*

SOME OF JAPAN'S BEST TEA IS GROWN AROUND KYOTO

Here, in a single picture, two of the chief farm industries of Japan are shown. Japanese girls gather tea leaves on a hill, and in the plains below spreads a checkerboard of rice fields.

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North Australia, Land of the "Blackfellow"

NATIVE tribesmen in North Australia have been causing so much trouble that a government expedition is planned to capture those guilty of murdering fishermen and of committing other crimes in the district.

North Australia is dotted with white settlements, but in the mountains of the interior, and along certain lonely sections of the seacoast, lives the "blackfellow," or Australian native, one of the most primitive tribesmen in the world to-day.

Locust Swarms Mean Feast for Them

Some writers assert that these aborigines are cannibals. More important in their bill-of-fare, however, are ants, beetles, snakes, lizards, worms, grasshoppers, wild fruits and roots. A locust swarm, dreaded and despised by the American farmer, means a feast of roast locusts in a "blackfellow" village.

Living within fifteen to eighteen degrees below the Equator, they wear little clothing but they like skin decorations. The tribesmen's backs, chests, legs, faces and abdomens are welted so that the surface of the skin resembles a layer of sausages.

The effect is brought about by a native beauty expert. He cuts the skin of the tribesman with flint or shell and rubs mud into the wound which is kept open, and more mud is applied from time to time, until the desired welt is produced.

Each scar is a beauty spot, and the more spots the tribesman wears, the more eligible is he among the tribal belles. Some of the tribesmen add to their good looks by thrusting pins made of turkey, kangaroo, or emu bones through their noses. Now and then they add a little color to the nasal decoration by substituting a parrot's feather for a bone.

Do Not Believe in Gods

Life in a "blackfellow" village would be a paradise for masculine opponents to women's rights. The native's wife is his slave. A native girl often marries when she is ten years old. The husband can beat her without himself being punished by tribal law, and he may give her to another tribesman without asking her consent. She does all the work. Among the nomadic tribes she is the pack-horse, trudging behind her husband who carries only his clubs and spears. If she stops, she is whipped. At the new village site she obtains the bark to build the new house, gathers fruit, climbs trees to collect the larvae of worms, and digs for tender roots. Meanwhile she nurses her infant.

There is a "blackfellow" happy hunting ground, but the tribesmen have no god. They believe that ghosts and demons lurk in the caves and thickets, and that they can be dispersed by the witch doctor. White men are "blackfellows" who have come back to life, according to their belief.

The warm waters of the northwestern coast are infested with sharks and stingrays weighing hundreds of pounds. The stingray has a large, flat body with a swordlike tail which menaces its native captors. Alligators swarm in some of the rivers of this region. Portions of the northwest beaches are literally covered with small crabs about as large as a half dollar, and soldier crabs, always ready for a fight.

Huge turtles, with shells three to four feet across, are commonly seen on the beaches off shore islands.

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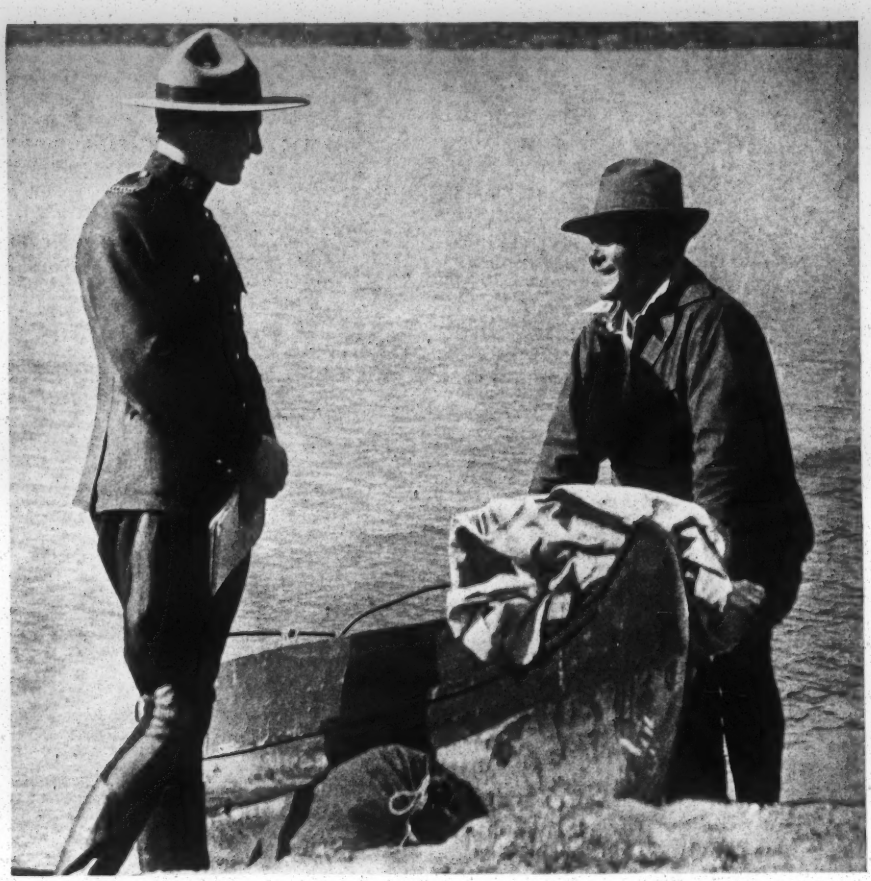
islands stretching from Greenland to Alaska. There are posts on such isolated islands as Ellesmere, North Devon, Baffin, and Victoria. The station on Bache Peninsula is within 11 degrees of the North Pole.

Although they have been given little notice in the daily news, the long winter patrols performed by these officers deserve a high rating in the record of Arctic exploration. In 1929, for instance, one Inspector with a Constable, one Eskimo, and two dog teams traveled 1,700 miles in 81 days, and considered it only an ordinary part of the year's work. From Devon Island to Ellesmere Island the Inspector covered the entire northern part of the Canadian Arctic archipelago.

Equally varied are the duties facing officers in more populated districts. They may be called upon to outwit a narcotic ring, or to escort the Prince of Wales; to track down a gang of smugglers, or to stand guard at the Canadian Legation in Washington. There is one rule inflexibly obeyed by every "Mountie." Whether he is protecting the rights of the migratory duck, the Blackfoot Indian, or the Eskimo trapper, he shoots only as a last resort—the real secret of the success of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Note: For additional references to Canada, and to the districts where the "Mounties" patrol, see also: "Ontario, Next Door," *National Geographic Magazine*, August, 1932; "On Mackenzie's Trail to the Polar Sea," August, 1931; "To-day on 'The Yukon Trail of 1898,'" July, 1930; "Quebec, Capital of French Canada," April, 1930; "Gentlemen Adventurers of the Air," November, 1929; and "Canada from the Air," October, 1926.

Bulletin No. 3, November 6, 1933.



Photograph by Amos Burg

THE "MOUNTIE" IS GUIDE AND FRIEND, AS WELL AS GUARDIAN

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American Education Week and School History

CELEBRATION of the 13th annual American Education Week from November 6 to 11 directs the attention of the entire nation to one of its most valuable assets—the public school.

Not all of the students who sit to-day in clean, well-lighted, and heated classrooms, with attractive textbooks, magazines, maps, pictures, sand tables around them, realize the years of struggle and slow development that have given them the excellent modern public school system.

Importance is added to Education Week this year by financial crises faced by schools in many parts of the country. It may be appropriate, therefore, to glance backward at this time along the long stony path travelled by public education in its journey to the high place it holds in the scheme of things to-day.

The Fight for Free Institutions

It took years to break down the prejudice against building up a free institution where the rich and the poor alike might obtain instruction, and in some of the colonies the fight went on for many years. Massachusetts, always serious in purpose because her settlers had come to make a permanent home in the new world, in 1647 passed a law requiring every town of fifty householders to maintain a teacher who could instruct pupils in reading and writing. Large places of one hundred householders should have a grammar school. Connecticut, too, fell in line with much the same law in 1650.

New York was not so progressive in the early days because there was disagreement between the English and Dutch settlers as to how the school system should be worked out. New Jersey was wiser in her generation, and soon passed laws providing for the establishment of schools. The problem in Pennsylvania was much the same as that in New York.

In most of the Colonies the difficulties under which poor Ichabod Crane labored in getting his meals out among the patrons of his school existed as vivid realities, the support of the school as well as of the master depending almost entirely upon the generosity of the patrons.

Connecticut a Pioneer

In the South it may be said that there were virtually no public schools prior to the Revolution and not a great many before the Civil War. While England still governed the Atlantic seaboard one of her kings, through the Commissioners for the Foreign Plantations, inquired into the state of education in his possessions. The reply of Governor William Berkeley, of Virginia, and his bad behavior in suppressing Bacon's rebellion, are perhaps the two things which make him remembered in the annals of history: "I thank God there are no free schools or printing presses, and I hope we shall not have, these hundred years."

Today some of the country's most progressive public schools are in the South.

To the same question put to Governor Berkeley, Connecticut's Governor answered, "One-fourth the annual revenue of the colony is laid out in maintaining free schools for the education of our children." In this connection it must always be remembered that as long as slavery existed in the South, and the plantations were large and very far apart, the common school could not exist. And even to-day, as was the case after the freeing of negroes, the South has her problem in that she maintains separate schools for the different elements of her population.

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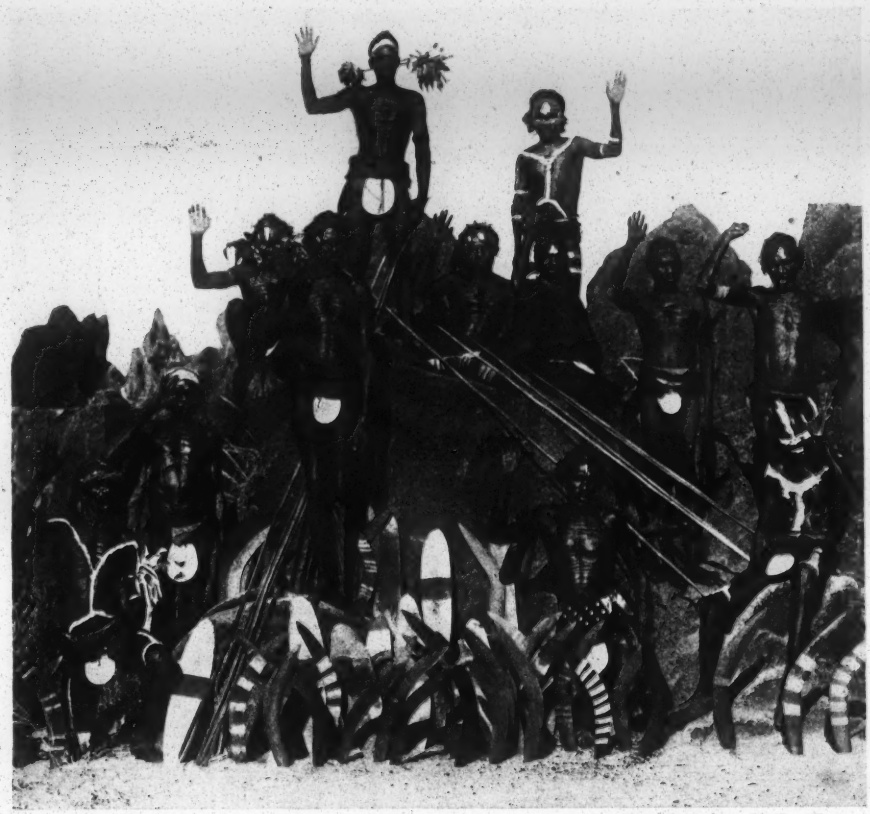
The dugong, an aquatic animal prized as a source of food by both the black and white inhabitants of the northwest, is hunted like the whale, with spears. The flesh has a flavor akin to both beef and pork. Fine leather is made from the hide. Dugong oil, obtained from the animal's fat, is famous for its penetrating qualities.

Note: For other Australian photographs and descriptions see: "Men and Gold," *National Geographic Magazine,* April, 1933; "Shark Fishing, An Australian Industry," September, 1932; "Koala, or Australian Teddy Bear," September, 1931; "Great Barrier Reef and Its Isles," September, 1930; "By Seaplane to Six Continents," September, 1928; "The Columbus of the Pacific," January, 1927; "Australia's Wild Wonderland," March, 1924; "From London to Australia by Aëroplane," March, 1921; "Lonely Australia, the Unique Continent," December, 1916; and "Great Britain's Bread Upon the Waters," March, 1916.

Bulletin No. 4, November 6, 1933.



Photograph from M. P. Adams

THE AUSTRALIAN "BLACKFELLOW," A TRULY PRIMITIVE MAN

One must journey to the most remote sections of the Australian continent to-day to find the native black in his element. Note the display of spears, shields and boomerangs. The latter are curved sticks which, upon being thrown into the air, describe an arc and return to the thrower. A war boomerang is a deadly weapon, but most return-boomerangs are light, and are used as playthings, or for killing birds.

From the time of Washington and Jefferson it gradually became apparent that the system would prove the key to the real character of our national life. And that fact is probably what was in the mind of the Father of his Country when he said in his Farewell Address, "Promote then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion be enlightened."

Perhaps one of the most interesting phases, and in a sense one of the most distinctive of the American system, is that the schools in the various States have developed along independent and individual lines. As a result there has been a friendly rivalry, which, together with suggestions derived from the experience of each other, has made the American system of public schools such a vital factor in molding loyal American citizens and in placing the system itself in the forefront among public schools the world over.

The Federal Government maintains in Washington an Office of Education, a division of the Department of the Interior, founded in 1867 to "collect such statistics and facts as shall show the condition and progress of education in the several States and Territories; to diffuse such information as shall aid in the establishment and maintenance of efficient school system; and otherwise to promote the cause of education throughout the country."

Note: For other school references, including photographs, see: "Some Impressions of 150,000 Miles of Travel," *National Geographic Magazine*, May, 1930; "Florida—The Fountain of Youth," January, 1930; "So Big Texas," June, 1928; "The Home of the First Farmer of America," May, 1928; "Michigan, Mistress of the Lakes," March, 1928; "The Green Mountain State," March, 1927; "Marching Through Georgia Sixty Years After," September, 1926; "Motor Coaching Through North Carolina," May, 1926; "Porto Rico, the Gate of Riches," December, 1924; "The Hawaiian Islands," February, 1924; "The Sources of Washington's Charm," June, 1923; "Massachusetts: Its Position in the Life of the Nation," April, 1923; "A Mind's-Eye Map of America," June, 1920; and "Massachusetts: Beehive of Business," March, 1920.

Bulletin No. 5, November 6, 1933.

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EDUCATION HAS FOLLOWED THE FLAG INTO PUERTO RICO

One of the modern schoolhouses which brings the benefit of free public instruction to an outpost of American territory. Uncle Sam's schoolhouses are to be found to-day in the Philippines, Hawaii, Alaska, the Virgin Islands, and other American dependencies, as well as within the reach of practically every child of school age in the United States.